1. A method of reducing amounts of intraocular fibrin comprising the administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein C to an individual having elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said Protein C is selected from the group consisting of human Protein C and activated Protein C.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said Protein C is administered in a concentration of from about 1.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 25.0 micrograms per milliliter.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said administration of Protein C is selected from the group consisting of topical administration, subconjunctival injection, intracameral injection and intravitreal injection.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said administration is concurrent with intraocular surgery.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein said intraocular surgery is selected from the group consisting of cataract surgery, vitrectomy, gluacoma filtering procedure, corneal transplantation and surgery for proliferative vitreoretinopathy.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the co-administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein S to an individual having elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said Protein S is administered in a concentration of from about 10.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 100.0 micrograms per milliliter.

9. A method of inhibiting intraocular fibrin formation comprising the administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein C to an individual at risk for development of elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said Protein C is selected from the group consisting of human Protein C and activated Protein C.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said Protein C is administered in a concentration of from about 1.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 10.0 micrograms per milliliter.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein said administration of Protein C is selected from the group consisting of topical administration, subconjunctival injection, intracameral injection and intravitreal injection.

13. A method of treating intraocular disease comprising the administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein C to an individual having said disease, said individual being at risk for development of elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said Protein C is selected from the group consisting of human Protein C and activated Protein C.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein said Protein C is administered in a concentration of from about 1.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 25.0 micrograms per milliliter.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein said administration of Protein C is selected from the group consisting of topical administration, subconjunctival injection, intracameral injection and intravitreal injection.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said intraocular disease is selected from the group consisting of uveitis, end-stage diabetes mellitis, anterior segment inflammatory states, post-traumatic states and retinopathy of prematurity.

18. The method of claim 9, wherein said administration is concurrent with intraocular surgery.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein said intraocular surgery is selected from the group consisting of cataract surgery, vitrectomy, gluacoma filtering procedure, corneal transplantation and surgery for proliferative vitreoretinopathy.

20. The method of claim 9, further comprising the co-administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein S to an individual having elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said Protein S is administered in a concentration of from about 10.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 100.0 micrograms per milliliter.

22. A method of reducing intraocular inflammation comprising the administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein C to an individual having said inflammation.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said Protein C is selected from the group consisting of human Protein C and activated Protein C.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein said Protein C is administered in a concentration of from about 1.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 25.0 micrograms per milliliter.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein said administration of Protein C is selected from the group consisting of

topical administration, subconjunctival injection, intracameral injection and intravitreal injection.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein said administration is concurrent with intraocular surgery.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said intraocular surgery is selected from the group consisting of cataract surgery, vitrectomy, gluacoma filtering procedure, corneal transplantation and surgery for proliferative vitreoretinopathy.

28. The method of claim 22, further comprising the co-administration of a pharmacologically effective dose of Protein S to an individual having elevated levels of intraocular fibrin.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said Protein S is administered in a concentration of from about 10.0 micrograms per milliliter to about 100.0 micrograms per milliliter.